The Chicago Tribune.

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WASHINGTON.

Nominations Made and Confirmed Yesterday.

Col. Edmund Jussen Nominated for Collector at Chicago.

A Number of Consular Nominations Withdrawn.

Large Number of Clerks Discharged from the Treasury Department.

Supreme Court Decisions.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, April 15.

NOMINATIONS MADE THIS DAY.

The nominations to-day displayed fifty-five, divided as follows: Nineteen from the Treasury Department, seventeen from the State, thirteen from the Post Office, one from the Interior and four from the Attorney General's office. The Treasury nominations were all confirmed with Stewart for the Smithsonian, Barrow, of Wisconsin, who gets the Fifth Auditorship, and Hall, who gets the Sixth Auditorship. General Rufus Saxton, appointment as Assistant Secretary relinquishes to London was quite a surprise to him, and from blank of the register of Minister Motley. General McCook's appointment to the Governorship of Colorado displaces Hall and makes a vacancy in the position to fill Senate with Isthmus, which will be filled to-morrow or next day. Among the changes made is that of General Caldwell, yesterday nominated Consul at Calais, Chili, and now transferred to Valparaiso, which is what he wanted; and Parsons, of Connecticut, will be changed from Valparaiso to Callao, which is what he wanted. Also J. C. Fletcher, of Indiana, was changed from Pekoree to Rio Janeiro; Thomas Hunter, of Missouri, is withdrawn so as to leave Rio Janeiro vacant for Gen. Asboth. The other withdrawals were Keim, Consul at Rio Chenet Hall to Consul at Nagasaki, Japan; Atkinson, Consul at Bremen; Hall, Consul at Nagasaki

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FRIDAY, APRIL 16, 1869.

PRESIDENT GRANT'S ADMINISTRATION.

The appointments thus far made, and the general course pursued by President Grant, have given a distinctive tone and character to his administration, of which we may already speak with confidence, though some time will be required for the development of comprehensive and thorough system in all departments of the government. The appointment of Rawlins, a Democrat, to the Secretaryship of War, and of Washburne, a Republican, to be Collector of Customs in New Orleans; and the colored Mr. Pinchback, of Louisiana, to a minor office in the same State, as well as in the nomination of colored men for a leading Post Office in South Carolina, for Justice of the Peace in Washington, and for Minister to Hayti and Liberia, President Grant has shown that he desires to recognize neither color nor past participation in the rebellion if followed by entire conformity to the principles of freedom, as may be to office or preferment. This is a broad, sound basis on which to commence the government in the future, and no one honestly glad that President Grant has so promptly acted upon it. There is a possibility of overdoing magnanimity so as to defeat justice; but as yet the President has not exposed himself to that charge.

Every appointment thus far made has commended itself to the party that placed General Grant in power, from a party point of view. The opposed predictions thrown out before the election, that the Republican party had nominated a mailed sphynx, a political enigma, which would yet prove to be a Democratic President, have all vanished under the first six weeks of the new administration. No retrograde step has been taken in regard to which the President must hesitate, and the weight of his name and personal popularity, which has undoubtedly been a powerful factor in other parts of the State, and she is willing to continue to do so, but not one dollar will she contribute under the operation of the existing bill, to construct railroads, or to support paupers, or to drain swamp lands in other counties.

THE REJECTED TREATY.

The Stanley-Johnson treaty for the settlement of the Alabama claims was so promptly denounced and exposed by the press of the country, regardless of party, that it is not strange that the Senate should reject it by an overwhelming majority. Yet we had expected that the vote would look but little of being unanimous. As it stands, it expresses fairly the sense of the country. We have no means of judging how large a proportion of those who would reject the treaty would go the full length of all the reasons urged by Mr. Sumner for that course. It is not necessary to a rejection of the treaty to estimate our damages at $100,000,000, as he does, or to hold that the nation at large as well as our citizens should be indemnified for the part taken by England in the war, or that the entire injury, direct and remote, to our commerce is to be paid for, and not merely the vessels actually destroyed; a process that would practically recognize by Great Britain of the confederacy must be paid for, or apologized for, or punished. We may give away all these points on which Mr. Sumner lays the stress of his argument, and still the treaty remains liable to be properly rejected, allowing for the decision and payment of claims four-and-a-half years' time, during which they run without interest, to 2 1/2 per cent for the four or six years' interest already lost on them, is equivalent to discounting nine years' interest, or 40 per cent of what the full claim should be, and is a plain surrender on our part.

Its provision that two arbitrators shall be chosen by the United States and two by Great Britain, and that each of these two shall choose a third, but that they shall cast lots to see which of the two third men so chosen shall be the umpire, to whom, in fact, the disputed question shall be submitted, is a swindle. For it stands not chance in ten of deciding in the submission of any disputed claim to a single English umpire. Even should it result in the choice of an American umpire, it is still a swindle, for in either case he has rendered his decision the two English arbitrators have the full right to withdraw the question and submit it to some foreign "potentate." As Republics have no "potentates," this is a provision, for it accords to the Emperor of our inspire among the crowned heads of Europe, nearly all of whom participated with England in the guilt of precipitate recognition and covert aid of the rebellion.

Again, there is a provision that all claims of individuals against either government should be brought by that government for settlement; that they will be even decided. This, too, is a swindle. So also is the placing of British claims for blockade-runners destroyed, or for Confederate bonds, virtually on a par with our claims against England for ships destroyed by English cruisers. It is highly probable that under the operation of Beverly Johnson's treaty we should have charged from the arbitration with but little more money than would pay its costs, and it is not impossible that a balance of debt would be found against us. Briefly stated the treaty is one which commended the treaty to the confidence of the people, from a party point of view. The opposed predictions thrown out before the election, that the Republican party had nominated a mailed sphynx, a political enigma, which would yet prove to be a Democratic President, have all vanished under the first six weeks of the new administration. No retrograde step has been taken in regard to which the President must hesitate, and the weight of his name and personal popularity, which has undoubtedly been a powerful factor in other parts of the State, and she is willing to continue to do so, but not one dollar will she contribute under the operation of the existing bill, to construct railroads, or to support paupers, or to drain swamp lands in other counties.

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FASTER TIME WANTED.

Meeting of Citizens of Washington, Kenosha and Other Suburban Towns—Petition for Better Facilities for Reaching Chicago.

Yesterday afternoon a number of business men of the city, residents of Washington, Kenosha, and other suburban towns on the line of the North-Western Railroad, held a meeting at No. 120 Lake street, for the purpose of petitioning the railway company for a more desirable arrangement for the running of passenger trains to and from the city. Mr. Wentworth, of the Democrat, was called to the chair, and the object of the meeting was explained. Several gentlemen present were then called upon to express their views in regard to the matter, and all were unanimous in the opinion that the present time-table was very inconvenient, and that the running of the morning train from Kenosha at 7 o'clock, half an hour earlier than it leaves under the present arrangement, on the ground that it would accommodate many persons who desire to leave home before that hour, and who are now obliged to wait until the 8 o'clock train. It was also thought that the evening train should leave the city by half-past 4 o'clock, instead of 5, as at present. They claim that they are prevented from going into the country because of the present length of running the trains, and that, if their suggestion is carried out, the attendance at the theatres and other places of amusement would be greatly increased. Mr. Campbell said that if the trains could make the distance between Chicago and Lake Forest, which he thought could be made in half an hour, it would be a great convenience to the people there and in Kenosha. He thought that the proposed morning train would be a paying one.

FOREIGN MISSIONS.

Meeting of the Women's Board of Missions of the Interior.

Addresses by Mrs. Dr. Patton and Mrs. Shauss, Lady Missionaries.

A meeting of the Women's Board of Missions of the Interior, to consider the claims of the Foreign Missionary work, was held in the Second Presbyterian Church, yesterday afternoon, at 3 o'clock. The attendance of members was very large.

The proceedings were opened with prayer by the Rev. Dr. Patton, a member of the Society, speaking of Acts 16, Verse 9, the request of Paul to the Macedonians, "Come over and help us." The Scripture was read by Mrs. Dr. Patton, and the Secretary, Mrs. Goodell, read the Annual Report of the Board, which was very encouraging in its character. The receipts for the year were reported at $18,000, and the expenditures at $17,000. The Treasurer's report showed a balance in the Foreign Department, which was reported at $1,000.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

The Secretary of the Board announced his resignation, which was accepted, and Mrs. Goodell was appointed to fill the vacancy.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE BOARD.

The Annual Report was then read by Mrs. Goodell, and was carefully listened to. It was full of interesting information, and showed the progress of the Missionary work in the various fields occupied by the Board. In India the work was reported as progressing favorably, and the Missionaries were meeting with success in their labors. In Japan